

Graphic

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Reminiscences of Andy Johnson—XVII

By MAJOR BEN C. TRUMAN

The following are a few extracts from some of the memorial addresses on the life and character of Andrew Johnson, delivered to both houses of Congress on January 12, 1876:

Extract from the address of Senator Cooper of Tennessee: . . . He was indeed a tribune of the people. In his care their dearest rights and interests were secure, so far as intentional injury upon his part was concerned. He was one of the people, felt for them, sympathized with them, and, they believed, was ready to do all in his power for their political advancement. Hence the devotion of the masses for him. The theater of his power and greatness was before the masses. He swayed them by the earnestness of his eloquence and the conviction which he aroused in them of the sincerity of his beliefs and purposes. Few men have shown greater power in arousing the people and attaching them to his fortunes than did Mr. Johnson. The secret lay in his own firm conviction and his unwavering belief in the patriotism, good sense, and integrity of the masses, that they desired to do right and would do so in the end, together with the faculty, which he possessed in an eminent degree, of impressing the truthfulness of these convictions upon his hearers.

Extracts from the address of Senator Morton of Indiana: . . . In every position in life he showed himself to be a man of ability and of courage, and I believe it is proper to say of Andrew Johnson that his honesty has never been suspected; the smell of corruption was never upon his garments. As a member of this body, in 1858, he introduced a bill granting a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land to every actual settler.

He was far in advance of the statesmen of his own section, and even those of the North, upon that question. It was a measure that was not popular in the South, for reasons which we can all understand, but which it is not necessary to advert to now. The establishment of the homestead was almost an era in the history of this country. It was one of the greatest blessings that was ever conferred by a single act of Congress. When the storm of secession swept over the South and through this Hall, Andrew Johnson was the only member of Congress from the South in either House, so far as I remember, who resisted that wave and stood faithfully to the Union. In introducing this matter, of course I desire to arouse no partisan feeling here, but simply to do justice to his history. It cost something to be a Union man in the South. These Southern Senators can testify to that. It required courage and daring that were not required to take a similar position in the North. He made a speech here on the 5th and 6th days of February, 1861, which I have taken the pains to hunt up. I remember the effect of those words as they rang through the North. In the course of that speech Mr. Johnson said: "Sir, I intend to stand by that flag, and by the Union of which it is the emblem. I agree with Mr. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, that this Government of our fathers, with all its defects, comes nearer the objects of all good governments than any other on the face of the earth." And again he said: "I have been told, and I have heard it repeated, that this Union is gone. It has been said in this Chamber that it is in the cold sweat of death; that, in fact, it is really dead, and merely lying in state waiting for the funeral obsequies to be performed. If this be so, and the war that has been made upon me in consequence of

advocating the Constitution and the Union is to result in my overthrow and in my destruction, and that flag, that glorious flag, the emblem of the Union, which was borne by Washington through a seven years' struggle, shall be struck from the Capitol and trailed in the dust; when this Union is interred, I want no more honorable winding-sheet than that brave old flag, and no more glorious grave than to be interred in the tomb of the Union." These were brave words to be uttered by Andrew Johnson under the circumstances. I admired and honored him at the time; I do so now, and ever shall. After I had voted for his impeachment, and met him accidentally, he wore the same kindly smile as in times before, and offered me his hand. I thought it showed nobility of soul. There were not many men who could have done that. . . .

Extract from the address of Senator McCreery of Kentucky: . . . I honor him for that manly courage which sustained him on every occasion, and which never quailed in presence of opposition, no matter how imposing. I honor him for that independence of soul which had no scorn for the lowly and no cringing adulation for the exalted. I honor him for that sterling integrity which was beyond the reach of temptation, and which, at the close of his public service, left no blot, no stain upon his escutcheon. I honor him for that magnanimity which, after the war cloud had passed and the elements had settled, would have brought every citizen under the radiant arch of the bow of peace and pardon. . . .

Extract from the address of Senator Paddock of Nebraska: . . . But, sir, I am impelled by a sense of duty to the State I have the honor to represent, in part, upon this floor, to briefly ex-

(Continued on Page 5)

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Medical Examination.

Unless all signs fail the state board of medical examiners will have their hands full with a first class struggle for existence when the next session of the legislature convenes. The trouble is not that the leading physicians and medical schools are out of sympathy with the purposes for which the board was established, but that the ruling powers in the board are ordering the examinations of candidates for licenses in such a manner as to defeat these identical purposes.

As we understand it, the examination of those who wish to practice in California is prescribed with the intention of eliminating the incompetent and to cause all medical colleges in California, and in other state as far as may be, to raise their standards to such a point that graduates should pass the examination without much trouble.

Those who control this board at the present time seem to think that the idea of these examinations is to prevent as many applicants as possible from passing the examination. To this end the questions that are asked of candidates are mostly "catch" questions. Instead, for instance, of asking the candidate about "hip joint disease" which, by the way, is one form of tuberculosis—the question is asked using an obsolete name for the disease, a name that perhaps has never been used in the medical college in which the applicant studied. Now the applicant for the right to practice may be thoroughly familiar with this disease, and know the approved methods of practice, and at the same time never heard of this defunct name, used a hundred years or more ago. He goes down in the records of the state board as knowing nothing of this disease. If he has not made a study of nearly forgotten medical nomenclature he is refused the right to practice.

We submit that an examination on this basis is not fair—it is not fair to the candidate for the right to practice, and it is not fair to the people who fall under the care of the medical fraternity. The interest of the people of the state of California is paramount to that of any set of physicians. It is the right of the people to insist that a physician that they call in shall be competent. To secure competency is the prime pur-

pose of all laws regulating the medical profession. Examinations before the state board should be severe, but should be directed solely to ascertaining the competency of the candidate—not whether he knows all of the musty lore of the profession.

This is a word of warning to the state medical examiners. Let them heed it. Let them follow the spirit of the law. Let them drop their internecine disputes and their warfare.

Dr. Bryan's Prescription.

Viewed simply as a campaign document, with an eye to its effectiveness, Mr. Bryan's address of acceptance was superior to Mr. Taft's. In length it was less than one-third of Mr. Taft's voluminous "brief;" it was a popular exhortation and not a judicial argument; it was aimed to catch votes rather than examine issues. And yet it all bore such a familiar sound, and when submitted to cold analysis contained so little that was not critical instead of constructive, that it is doubtful if it will serve its purpose. The danger in this present campaign, however, is well outlined in the difference between the two candidates' acceptance speeches. Mr. Taft's appeal will be made to the chill intelligence of the nation; Mr. Bryan's will be aimed at the people's emotions and fancies.

Mr. Bryan starts his campaign with a carefully selected slogan: "Shall the People Rule?" This he calls "the overshadowing issue." Mr. Bryan elaborates his question thus: "Shall the people control their own government, or shall the representatives of predatory wealth prey upon a defenseless public while the offenders secure immunity from subservient officials whom they raise to power by unscrupulous methods?"

Mr. Bryan gives the people renewed assurances of his conviction that "the overshadowing issue" would be solved satisfactorily by his becoming President of the United States. At the commencement and at the end of his exhortation he pledges himself. "if entrusted with the responsibilities of this high office, to consecrate whatever ability I have to the high purpose of making this, in fact, a government in which the people rule."

But what opponent of Mr. Taft will suggest that the Republican candidate is not

equally as jealous for the integrity of the republic, which can only be preserved by "a government in which the people rule," as Mr. Bryan? The people will continue to rule, whether Mr. Taft or Mr. Bryan is elected. So Mr. Bryan's "overshadowing issue"—except as a campaign cry—will overshadow itself.

The real issue before the people—and it is so plain that it has no shadows—is whether the people will rule more prudently and effectively along the lines of policy enunciated by the Republican party and championed by Mr. Taft than by attempting to swallow the empirical medicines prescribed by Dr. Bryan. Mr. Taft recommends that the nation digest the remedies already applied to its ills; Dr. Bryan has new formulae with which he would experiment on the already disturbed system of the patient. The truth is that the nation has quite recently submitted to a number of necessarily severe surgical operations, performed with rather rough directness by Mr. Roosevelt. The surgeon himself recommends Mr. Taft to succeed him in the care of the patient, and Mr. Taft has given every assurance that while he thoroughly approves the past diagnosis and treatment, he sees no necessity for further use of the knife, but rather that no poison be allowed to infect the wounds, and believes that complete convalescence will be realized by vigilant and curative treatment. On the other hand, Dr. Bryan would attempt more operations of an even more radical kind, and would apply irritants instead of curatives to the wounds.

Such is not only the certain difference between the policies of the Republican and Democratic parties, but it is also the natural difference in the two candidates. Mr. Taft is a trained and experienced, practical and conservative statesman; Mr. Bryan is a plausible, experimenting and radical theorist. In the progress of the campaign these differences will be emphasized, and there would be no question of the verdict of the people next November if it were not for the danger that Dr. Bryan's prescriptions may be spread abroad in far more alluring shape for popular consumption, and with gaudier labels than Mr. Taft's simple and safer remedies.

An Indecent Exhibition.

Gloating over a fallen adversary's corpse is a practice usually confined to the savage races. It is left to the degenerate to disfigure his victim's remains. But, apparently, it is a habit from which the "great religious daily" of this community cannot refrain.

Last week the organization known as the Lincoln-Roosevelt League went down to fair and honorable defeat.

It is true that the "Times" is not accustomed to victory in local political fights. Usually its savage enmity against a candidate has guaranteed his election. But the exception to the rule should not cast the "Times" into maniacal spasms.

If the "Times" is anxious to see the Lincoln-Roosevelt League "stay dead," its editor will cease the orgy of attempting to jump on its prostrate form.

One Burning Question.

Mr. James W. Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, has propounded several awkward but inevitable questions to Mr. Bryan. The Democratic candidate has made a bold bid for the so-called "Labor" vote—which, as experience and common sense have frequently proved, is largely mythical, since members of labor unions are as equally divided in their personal convictions on national politics as members of ministerial associations. But in the hope of submerging all other political considerations in a strong appeal and pledge to organized labor throughout the country, the Denver platform was built to comply with the specifications of Mr. Samuel Gompers. The plank on Labor and Injunctions suggests that "the laws appear to work economic, social or political injustice"; that "judicial processes may be abused," and insists that "experience has proved the necessity of a modification of the present laws relating to injunctions."

The Democratic platform broadly insinuates that organized labor is not treated by the Law with sufficient consideration. Mr. Van Cleave has vigorously assailed the falsity of such a suggestion. "There is not a vestige of truth," says Mr. Van Cleave, "in the pretense that any act of Congress or any ruling of any Federal Court ever forbade a labor union to organize; to ask such wages from employers as the union saw fit to ask, or to make any terms of employment which would be agreeable to both parties." From such statement of fact Mr. Van Cleave turns upon Mr. Bryan and asks: "Does not Mr. Bryan as a lawyer and a public man know that his platform charges are false?"

But, as everyone knows, Mr. Gompers and the Labor Unions are not satisfied with these legal rights. They object to the interference of the courts which prevents the boycott, with its concomitant intimidation and violence. The plank in the Denver platform was made to encourage organized labor to believe that under a Democratic administration the boycott might be legalized.

Mr. Van Cleave informs Mr. Bryan that the National Association of Manufacturers, like the courts, has always recognized the rights of the unions to get any terms from employers in which amicable agreement could be gained, but that the association has always opposed the intimidation and violence which have sometimes been practiced by

some of the unions.

With whatever circumlocution and diplomacy the Denver plank on injunctions is clothed, it cannot conceal the real nub of the agitation which is the intimation that the law would be expanded by a Democratic administration to legalize the boycott.

Therefore, Mr. Van Cleave's question to Mr. Bryan: "Does he personally favor the legalization of the boycott?" is eminently pertinent and timely.

Freight Rates and Capitalization.

Since the natural reaction after the explosions of the muck-rakers and their own spontaneous combustion, there is evident a disposition on the part of the public to study the problems of corporations, and particularly of transportation companies, with a philosophical rather than a polemic mind. The appeal of Mr. Ripley, president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, that the government either absorb the railroads of the country or give them a chance to live, was no "bluff." Mr. Harriman, whose railroad dominion can no longer be described except by statisticians, recently made a similar plea for mercy, although he ventured no such ultimatum as Mr. Ripley's.

It is too obvious to need discussion that the prosperity of the country depends not only on the railroads maintaining their properties, but on their constant expansion and improvement. It is also obvious that a reduction in freight rates below a reasonable figure and a fair return means the stagnation of railroad enterprise. Moreover, such reduction can benefit no one. Neither the producer nor the shipper can be benefited by low prices; but fair prices, which yield reasonable profit to everyone, form the surest guarantee of prosperity.

It is claimed on behalf of the railroads that the proposed increase in freight rates will make no difference in any line of business to the people engaged in it and will not change any distributing center. For instance, it is argued, it practically makes no difference whether the freight rate on steel from Pittsburg to Chicago is 18 cents per 100 pounds or 25 cents per 100 pounds, provided every user pays the same rate, but that it does make an enormous difference, not only to the steel industry, but to every phase of business, if there is only a demand for 50 per cent of the steel-producing capacity of the country.

There are two common delusions among the American people: first, that American railroads are tremendously overcapitalized and second, that freight rates are inordinate throughout the country. Both of these subjects are now being honestly examined and the results are surprising. The researches of statisticians prove that the capitalization of railroads in the United States is lower than in any other country, that freight rates are lower in this country than in any other, and that the service is infinitely superior to that of any other country.

The figures of comparative capitalization are particularly surprising. The average capitalization of railroads in the United States is about \$67,000 per mile in stocks and bonds. In France, under government ownership, the average is about \$140,000 per mile; in Germany, also under government ownership, about \$110,000; in Eng-

land, about \$273,000 per mile, and one English road is capitalized at \$600,000 per mile on which it pays 4 per cent dividends. On the above high values the French railways pay 4.3 per cent, the English 4 per cent and the German 6.1 per cent.

Everyone is seeking the path of prosperity. Every statesman points to a different guide-post, but demagogues who preach persistently that the railroads are a menace to the country will soon have no audience. Railroads, honestly operated and fairly regulated, are every whit as essential to the prosperity of a country as the crops themselves. Legislation or regulation which prevents the railroads from earning a fair profit on normal capitalization is necessarily a blow at every industry in the country. What the country needs today is facts, and not words, concerning the railroads.

Certified Milk

By Dr. Albert W. Moore.

Recently there has been introduced into Los Angeles a pure cow's milk, called "Certified Milk." It is handled and farmed by Mr. Edward F. Robbins of the Arden Dairy of El Monte. Under antiseptic precautions this milk is bottled and sealed, placed in crates thoroughly iced, and shipped into Los Angeles.

Mr. Pratt, manager of the Los Angeles Dairy, has arranged for the delivery of the milk. Upon the receipt of this milk at the Los Angeles Dairy Depot these crates are re-iced, and placed on the wagons for delivery. The seals of the bottles are not broken from the time the milk leaves the farm in El Monte until such time as it reaches the home of the consumer.

For the enlightenment of some who may not appreciate the benefits the citizens of Los Angeles are receiving from this certified milk, I will state a few facts to explain:

Certified milk is no proprietary food, but is simply an absolutely pure, unadulterated milk, handled under antiseptic methods, and guaranteed by an impartial body of physicians who inspect the farm and methods of handling the milk. Every cow in the herd is tested for tuberculosis (which is a prevalent disease among cows), and is not admitted to the herd if there are any signs of disease. This test is made yearly, so long as the cow is a part of the herd.

This milk is the ideal milk for infant food, as it is pure, free from tuberculosis, and rich with butter fats. Certified milk is not new nor is it a fad or fancy, but most of the larger cities of the East are delivering certified milk for infant feeding and family consumption.

I favor this milk in preference to the commercial milk now delivered into Los Angeles:

1st. The herd is healthy and free from disease.

2nd. The cows and stanchions are clean.

3rd. The cows are milked under sanitary conditions by clean milkers.

4th. The bottles and milking utensils are thoroughly sterilized.

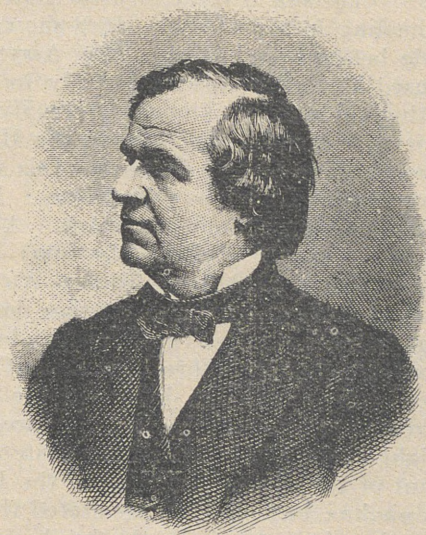
5th. Absolutely pure, unadulterated milk is placed in these bottles and delivered to the consumer.

Reminiscences of Andy Johnson—XVII

(CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 2)

press, on the behalf of all the people thereof, of whatever party, sect, or class, the universal sorrow occasioned there by the death of Andrew Johnson. Especially, sir, do I offer here for the memory of the departed Senator the gratitude and the unselfish reverence, homely though it be, of the thousands in my State who today occupy farms of broad fertile acres secured to them through the beneficent provisions of the homestead law. They, sir, and the generations that are to come after them, will ever hold in grateful remembrance his manful advocacy of the principles of that law. At a time, sir, when it had few if any friends but himself, and seemingly but little to hope from the future, Andrew Johnson pointed the way, and the Republican party, to its honor and its glory be it said, afterward followed therein until this great boon for the homeless and the landless was secured. . . .

Extracts from the address of Senator Jones of Florida: . . . While supporting the Government, he was accused of having deserted his section; while supporting the Constitution, he was charged with infidelity to the Union and partiality toward the South. He received alternately the praises and condemnation of both sections, and his efforts to serve the country were applauded or denounced as they met the views or crossed the purposes of contending parties. But, regardless of what was thought or said of him, he followed his own stern conviction of duty, and clung to his opinions with more than an Eastern devotion. Among the mountains of Tennessee, imperiled by dangers, he proclaimed his adhesion to the Union. From his high position as President of the United States, he had the courage to speak a kind word for the South and recommend moderation toward her people. . . . Nothing attests the purity and correctness of imagination more than those pictures of art which are drawn with fidelity by one who has never seen the originals. But still they are only pictures. In the life and character and services of him we mourn today we have more than a picture. We see reflected before us not the "watery," but the full and living "image" of a free constitution. . . . When we contemplate the career of this wonderful man, commencing at the lowest and rising to the highest stratum of society, by means, and by means only, of his own



Andrew Johnson

untiring will and talents, it should afford us great satisfaction and pride to have even this example (if it were all, which it is not) of the good effect of our system of government in opening up to the whole people all the honors and emoluments of the State. . . .

Extract from the address of Senator Bayard of Delaware: . . . But part of his life and example may now be properly examined, and examined only to be approved. Friend and foe alike must admit his steady, unshaken love of country; his constant industry; his simple integrity and honesty; his courage of conviction, that never faltered. All these are worthy examples for the emulation of American youth and the youth of all lands. The home-bred virtues induced a life of simplicity and thoughtful economy; kept his hand clean from even a suspicion of improper gain, and in a long public career preserved him from the many temptations that so often warp men of strong passions and vigorous character like his from the path of duty. He possessed and cherished the fine old-fashioned sense of propriety that prevented his acceptance of gifts from any source or of any nature during his tenure of high official power and patronage, even though proffered in the guise of warm personal and patriotic friendship. His per-

formance of public and official duties was marked by industry and constant care. Qualities and habits such as these surely are entitled to thankful recognition, and being admirable and wholesome, are always examples needed by a people; by none more than those living under a republican form of government; never more than in the times in which we live.

Extract from the address of Senator Key of Tennessee: . . . In the beginning of our recent civil struggle Mr. Johnson's influence, courage and activity contributed most powerfully to carry with him a majority of the people of his section of the State in favor of the Federal Union. The authorities of his State, with armies to enforce obedience, were against him, and he had no support at hand but his unarmed and undisciplined multitude; still, unintimidated by threats and unawed by danger, he held aloft the banner of the Union and appealed to the people to uphold it. We know something of the fearful animosities engendered in a community divided in civil war; how the passions are turned loose to deeds of horror at which the blood freezes. Power is used with a remorseless hand, and he who stands in its way is in constant peril. It was from such a condition of affairs as this, with its hate, revenge, and scenes of blood fresh in his mind, that Mr. Johnson entered the presidential chair. I remember well the alarm of the people of the South when the sad news was borne to them of President Lincoln's assassination. Mr. Johnson's denunciations of those who had opposed the Federal Government, and the punishment and penalties he had invoked and threatened, justified the gravest apprehensions. But when he came to be President; when his enemies had laid down their arms and furled their flag, and after the power to pardon as well as to punish had passed into his hands, satisfied, as he must have been, that the great mass of the Southern people had been honest, though mistaken, as he believed, in the motives which had impelled their action, all his bitterness and acrimony toward them were dissipated. The man sank himself out of sight, and the President of a powerful nation shielded his late foes by his clemency, though the liberal policy he exercised toward them contributed powerfully to lose him the support of the party which had placed him in office. He who could exercise such magnanimity under such circumstances had a great heart and unflinching fortitude. . . .

Southern Californians visiting San Francisco cannot do better than stay at the Hotel Majestic, corner of Sutter and Gough. First-class accommodations and service for first-class people. Gustav Mann, manager, formerly of Los Angeles.

Halo and Nimbus

By RENE T. DE QUELIN

A few days ago, the writer, in a chat with a local artist discovered that he thought, as many laymen do, that the halo and the nimbus are distinctly Roman Catholic signs. No greater error ever entered any person's mind, although it is true that many religious sects forbid its introduction, in any form, in the decorations of their church interiors because of the same error of thought. But all this is born of ignorance. The halo was used for centuries before the Christian era. There were many fine examples to prove this, in Egypt, Greece, India, Japan and other eastern countries, ages before Christianity came to the world. In Mesopotamian art, and in Iranian art we find examples of it. The halo was really the symbol of the sun, signifying to the person to whom it was attached his sanctity, rank or degree of

honor. The ancient Egyptian paintings and sculptures are full of it. The Ammon-Ra 1830 B. C. a sculptured figure has the halo on the head, instead of around it according to the later Roman and Greek method. In Iranian art—Ahuramazda, the god of light is represented by a human figure rising out of a winged solar disc or halo. This is evidently borrowed, with some slight modification, from the plastic arts of Babylonia and Nineveh. But the Egyptians in ancient times used the symbol of the halo perhaps more than any other country as exemplified in the personification of the divine power of the Egyptian Ra (the sun); "the being in whom every God existeth; the One of One, the Creator of the things which came into being when the earth took form in the beginning, whose births are hid-

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den, whose forms are manifold, and whose growth cannot be known. It was from him, in his very likeness, that men were deified, as witness the words of the god Amen-Ra, in a song of deification addressed to Tahutmes III (B. C. 1503-1449), inscribed on the walls of the great temple at Karnak:

"I made them regard Thy Holiness as the blazing sun;

Thou shinest in sight of them in my form."

Ra (the sun) creates his own members, which are themselves gods, viz: The morning sun, the god Horus, the power of the rising sun; the god Nefer-Atum, the light of the sun; the god Shu, the beautifying power of the sun; the goddess Hathor, the power of light and heat of the sun; the goddess Mentrit, the heat of the sun, the producer of vegetation; the goddess Basit, the violent heat of the sun; the goddess Sechet, the destroying power of the sun; the god Sebek, the scorching heat of the sun; the goddess Serq, the regulator of the sun's movements; the goddess Maat, the setting sun; the god Atmu, the night sun; the god Seker. From the above will be seen the abundant use of the halo as a symbol of

sanctity. One of the most noted examples is the Sun's disk, used as a mark of honor in the temple of Luxor, 1562 B. C. This illustration is accompanied by the following words: "The sun of righteousness shall rise, with healing in his wings." It is shown by a circle between two wings. The Assyrians also used the solar disk, especially in representing their deity, Ninevah. The Hindus used it with their Vedic God, in the Hindu Pantheon. The Greeks borrowed this form of expression from the Egyptians. It is found all through their art work. A fine example is in the Helios (the sun) with horses; Temple of Athena, Ilion. We also find it all through their ancient vase decoration and on their coins. The Romans adopted it from the Greeks before they were Christianized, using both the halo and the nimbus after conversion, the latter expressing the light about the body. Some writers, on account of the divers meanings of the Latin word nimbus, have incorrectly stated that it means the ring around the head; others speak of the halo as the glory, and some that the glory is the union of the halo and the nimbus. Again some call the nimbus the

aureole. The Romans in their religious zeal used both the halo and the nimbus to a great extent. Sometimes the nimbus or aureole is shown in an oblong shape, which was called by the Latins, vesica piscis; in Italian, the mandorla (almond). The cruciform or triangular halo belongs to persons of the Trinity; saints and lesser beings are always represented with a circular halo. A square halo was sometimes indicated, which expressed that the person was living when the representation was made. The hexagonal halo was used for allegorical figures; but these forms did not appear in Christian art until about the fifth century, and disappeared during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Although they are somewhat employed in the present day, they are not used with the same careful understanding or distinction which characterized their earliest use in decorative work. The color of these symbols is always golden, which represents light, and which clearly associates it with the earliest traditions of the ancients, who used it to represent the sun.

Frank B. Long Piano. Unequaled in tone.

By the Way

Harbor Franchise.

Thanks to the energy of Senator Flint, George H. Stewart, Joseph H. Call, Thomas E. Gibbon, A. P. Fleming and James A. Anderson, the Los Angeles Harbor Railway was not granted a water front franchise at the meeting of the trustees of Wilmington on Monday evening. The matter has been laid over for two weeks, and by that time it is hoped the latest grab at water front rights at San Pedro Bay will be properly interred. The Los Angeles Harbor Railway Company, be it understood, is the same company, fathered by A. C. Bird, which has been endeavoring to induce the city council of Los Angeles to give away a valuable franchise along the Los Angeles River bed. To read some of the daily newspapers at the time the river bed franchise was pending, one would suppose that the Los Angeles Harbor Railway Company was a great pro-bono publico enterprise, in which the people were to get all the best of the deal, and the Harbor Railway Company was to get a few crumbs. Well, the company wants a very fine slice of the loaf of bread at San Pedro—and then some.

A General Principle.

I have no means of knowing how much real merit there is behind Mr. A. C. Bird's Los Angeles Harbor Railway Company—nor is this a matter of much consequence. In the management of the harbor at San Pedro general principles should be applied, and the line rigidly drawn on each and every applicant for privileges and franchises. These applications, one and all, should be turned down emphatically. What space and frontage is left at San Pedro should not only be conserved for all of the people, but steps should be taken that will eventuate in the ultimate ousting of every franchise and privilege holder.

Will Take Time.

To restore the water front to the people will require time. I am not familiar with all of the rights and privileges, and all of the claims, good and bad, that exist around that harbor. I have no means of knowing the inwardness of titles and the duration of various franchises. But the point I make is this—that the first duty of the Harbor Commissioners should be to make an exhaustive examination of each and every land title around the inner and outer bay; that a plan should be formulated to end in the eventual extinguishment of each and every extinguishable title and franchise—whether by purchase, suit to quiet, or by expiration of franchise, to be determined according to circumstances. In other words, what is wanted at San Pedro is a free harbor in reality, and not in name.

No Attack.

What I have said above is not to be construed as advocating a general attack all along the line—rather as the creation of a plan that will do justice to the people of San Pedro, of Los Angeles, and of Southern California, and do no injustice to any holders of real rights and franchises on the harbor front. To carry out this plan will require years, but the end to be attained makes the effort worth while.

Road Building.

Along toward the end of the year the reconstruction of the roads of the county will have begun, as the money which the county has decided to raise by issuing \$3,500,000 in bonds will be available by that time. So far it has not been determined at what point actual construction will begin. Much preliminary work has already been accomplished in the way of providing for road material, the fixing of transportation charges and the like. While on this subject of freight rates I would suggest to the "Ex-

aminer" and the "Record" and similar publications which seek to convey the belief that the transportation companies are the enemies of mankind, that they ascertain and publish the freight rates that will govern shipments of road building material. Even a cursory examination will convince these doubters that the transportation companies are willing to do their share in the good roads cause by carrying material for cost or less. Of course the transportation companies will indirectly reap the benefits accruing from a good highway system—the returns coming in the way of increased business due to increased travel to Southern California. It is fair to the transportation companies, however, to say that they are doing their share in the cause.

General Otis Ill.

I am told that General Otis has been seriously ill during the past week or ten days, and that an operation has been necessary to relieve a dropsical affection with which he is troubled. General Otis is at the stage of life when troubles of this nature are apt to be of a serious nature. I again emphasize my hope that he will have a speedy recovery.

McLachlan's Renomination.

The renomination of Mr. James McLachlan to represent this district in Congress should be a cause for universal congratulation. There was not a dissenting voice at the congressional convention held in Long Beach, but the wholesome recognition of Mr. McLachlan's faithful service was unanimous. The Seventh District is to be congratulated in that it will retain in Washington a representative who during his many terms in Congress has made many invaluable friendships, who has won deserved promotion in committees, who "knows the ropes," and who has proved himself to be the right man in the right place whenever the interests of his district were at stake.

Mr. McLachlan himself is to be congratulated because the whole ambition of his life for the last twelve years has been concentrated on the fulfillment of the San Pedro harbor project. Finally, the few spiteful and envious personal enemies of Mr. McLachlan are to be congratulated on their discretion in raising no opposition to his renomination, for such would have been as futile as foolish. There are many men in public life who make more noise than this sturdy, faithful and efficient citizen; there are few who have accomplished more. Presumably, Mr. McLachlan will have a Democratic opponent, who will be disposed of with the usual facility.

"Scotty's" Vagaries.

For some time now Los Angeles has been spared the "Scotty" infliction. Since his fakes and his sprees no longer attract the enthusiasm of reporters hereabouts, the Death Valley "miner" has shifted the scenes of his ridiculous self-exploitation to San Francisco, where newspapermen still seem to be credulous of his marvelous and mysterious mine and give space to his drunken dreams. In the northern city he has been telling a story of himself which he would not repeat with impunity in Los Angeles. The "Chronicle" in describing "Scotty's" arrival in San Francisco this week says: "He came accompanied by his whilom friend, Harry Milling, formerly proprietor of the Imperial

cafe at Los Angeles. It was in this same Imperial cafe that an incident occurred which resulted in the enmity which Antonio Apache of Los Angeles now entertains for 'Scotty.' There was an altercation, and 'Scotty' charged that Antonio Apache was no Indian at all, but only a negro. Quick as a flash 'Scotty,' it is said, made a pass at the supposed Indian, and grabbed him by the straight black hair—when lo! the poor Indian, was instantly scalped without a knife. The wig came off in 'Scotty's' grasp, and the close-cropped crinkly hair was revealed to the onlookers." Now, if only "Scotty" will return just once more to Los Angeles and notify Antonio Apache of his arrival, "Scotty" will contribute a newspaper story that will be well worth reading. "Scotty's" hatred of Antonio Apache is due to the fact that the Indian was employed by a New York capitalist, who had "grub-staked" the miner, to investigate the Death Valley claims, and Apache's reports put an end to "Scotty's" income from that source.

McGroarty's Verse.

I am glad to note that the "Times" has in the press a volume of John S. McGroarty's verse, which can be warmly recommended to every enthusiast of this sunny clime both for his own edification and also as an admirable gospel to spread abroad. McGroarty is an editorial writer on the "Times" and his style is unmistakable, for he cannot divorce poetry from his prose. I should like to have seen some of "Mac's" editorials on the joys of a spring morning, on the winter's first rain, and on kindred pastoral texts, included in his volume of verse. Often they have been as springs in dry places, most refreshing in the desert of dreary political discussion and in the rocky gorges of gory personal abuse. McGroarty is a natural poet with the Irishman's imagination and enthusiasm. The contemplated edition of his poems will be almost "de luxe" and somewhat expensive, but it is hoped that its success will be so pronounced that a popular edition will follow.

Calling Names.

I have always thought that "calling names" is a puerile and petty apology for argument, but at the same time argument only appeals to the intelligent and the writer or speaker who indulges in rough wit at the expense of an opponent's name or who hands him an epithet that fits is always sure of an appreciative audience or readers. The Lincoln-Roosevelt League was a palpable misnomer and it was this fact doubtless that invited so many contortions of the title with which the "reformers" clothed themselves. General Otis promptly abbreviated the name to the "L-R League," which conveyed an unkind suggestion. Subsequently the "Times's" predilection for personalities led it to dub the ill-starred organization the "Lissner-Rebate League." In the North the crusaders were contemptuously alluded to as the "Luncheon Leaguers," while some facetious "Regular" re-christened the Spreckels machine the "Locoed-Rudolph League."

Perkins's Luck.

Senator George C. Perkins is once more shaking hands with himself. Up and down the State I can find no sign of enthusiasm for the Oakland man's re-election, but it is

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"a cinch" just the same. The Organization fought the Senator's fight for him at the primaries without his venturing from the background or even without his contributing a cent to the campaign expenses. In his own county the Lincoln-Roosevelt League swept the board, but there was no opposition to Senator Perkins there. How does the Senator accomplish these political wonders? Is it all Perkins's luck? Ask George Hatton.

Bohemians.

The representation of Angelenos at the far-famed midsummer jinks of the Bohemian Club in its redwood grove near the Russian river was larger this year than ever before. Louis Vetter, who I believe has only missed the Bohemian celebration once in fifteen years—and that was when he was fascinating the damsels of every country in Europe with his sunny smile—of course led the contingent from the South. Among other Angelenos "in the grove" this year were John B. Moller, Dr. H. Bert Ellis, E. Avery McCarthy, Charles Amadon Moody and Henry C. Lee. Tom Rickard, ex-mayor of Berkeley, who spends several months in Los Angeles each year, and Dr. Frank K. Ainsworth, the Southern Pacific chief surgeon, who resided here for many years were also among the festivitators.

Conclusive.

"C. P. Huntington," said S. F. Booth, the well known traveling passenger agent of the Union Pacific, "was a most persistent man about asking questions, and if he could not get the desired information the man was put away in his 'black book.' One time he was traveling over the coast line with Henry E. Huntington, and, as usual, was asking questions.

"H. E. Huntington heard I was on board and sent for me. In the most casual way, and to show his knowledge of the country, H. E. remarked that we were passing through a fine apricot orchard.

"That is a peach orchard," said C. P. Huntington, decisively.

"No sir," replied H. E. "That is an orchard of apricots. Is that not so, Booth?"

"Certainly," I answered. "That is an orchard of apricots," wishing to copy H. E.'s expressions.

"You two are dead sure?" inquired C. P.

"We are."
"Well, you are both wrong. I know that is a peach orchard for I planted it myself some years ago." And he did not ask any more questions as long as I was on the car," concluded Booth.

Harriman in Mexico.

Col. Epes Randolph, Harriman's representative in Mexico, is hastening construction on the Southern Pacific extension in that country. On August 1 a section of the line was opened from San Blas, State of Sinaloa, to Culiacan, a distance of 133 miles, which is now in operation. Last Sunday a part of the Lomas del Rio division of the Cananea, Yaqui and Pacific railway, from Lomas, on the Sonora railway south of Nogales, to the Santa Cruz river, was opened, a distance of 40 miles. Work on the main line in the State of Sinaloa has been commenced. The Richardson company, owning a large tract of land under irrigation, has already planted American settlers on its

lands, and the first party from California left San Francisco last week in charge of Major C. F. O'Brien. This party has purchased 1,000 acres of land, on which are schools, churches, stores, waterworks and all other necessities of civilized life. It is expected that there will be a large colony there in a few months.

Mrs. I. W. Hellman.

The news of the death of Mrs. Isaias W. Hellman in San Francisco came as a shock to hundreds of people of Los Angeles. While Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Hellman had not resided in this city for many years, they were frequent visitors and Mrs. Hellman kept up the wide circles of her old time friends. Mrs. Hellman possessed in eminent degree the virtue of charity. Her good works extended not only to the Jewish people, but to all humanity. Hers was the sort of charity that did not let the world know its work. A good wife, a good mother, a good woman has gone beyond.

Lincoln-Roosevelts.

It is a satisfaction to be able to say that the Lincoln-Roosevelts have not been beaten down at the recent primary election. I say it is a satisfaction because the existence of a strong contending faction within any dominant party is a safeguard for the well-being of all. Whenever one political party grows overwhelmingly strong in any particular district—as the Republican party in Southern California or the Democratic party in the South—so that the opposing political party becomes a negligible factor, it is absolutely necessary that divisions arise in the dominant party. Without divisions of this sort, the ruling party will become prone to permitting abuses. The existence of the Lincoln-Roosevelt wing serves to keep the

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Re-organization.

I am told that the next step to be taken is re-organization. The Earls and the Lissners are to be relegated to the rear, ditto George C. Pardee and Chester H. Rowell. I have hitherto expressed the opinion that the result of the primaries was not due to lack of inherent strength of the Lincoln-Rooseveltters, but to lack of confidence as to the leaders. That position I here reaffirm.

Leaders.

At the risk of being thought presumptuous I might suggest that when the problem of leadership is presented to the Lincoln-Rooseveltters, they tie up to the Tom Hughes-Senator Bulla combination. Both Hughes and Bulla know more politics and political management than Messrs. Earl and Lissner

could learn in several lifetimes. The Hughes-Bulla wing, the Union League club coterie, if you will, is the natural rallying point of all the "Machine" opposition. I make this suggestion in all sincerity.

Marco H. Hellman.

Mr. and Mrs. Marco H. Hellman are home from the East and Canada. While away Mr. Hellman had ample opportunity to meet men prominent in financial affairs in all of the large eastern cities, and to gauge the business and financial situation with accuracy. It is plainly evident that Mr. Hellman believes that affairs are on the up grade. With ample money east at normal rates, enterprise is resuming, and the reflex will inevitably arrive in Los Angeles. Turning from business, Mr. Hellman speaks enthusiastically of the future of that part of Canada between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains. He spent some time in this district, the great wheat belt of the Dominion. That this vast expanse of country has a marvelous present is evidenced by its wonderful record of growth; that it will have a further wonderful development Mr. Hellman firmly believes.

Racetrack Rumor.

Rumor has it that Colonel A. W. Hamilton, presiding judge at Santa Anita Park the past season, as well as having served in like position at Ascot, is to retire. This rumor, I dare say, is false. It is my opinion that it was started by some disgruntled or disreputable turf follower, with whom Judge Hamilton has not dealt leniently. Colonel Hamilton, in his past years of service in the capacity of presiding judge, has proved to be the right man in the right place—honest and vigilant at all times for the best interests of patrons of the racing game, possessing marked qualities of character and lending dignity befitting the position. His decisions in general were right, and in no instance can it be said that he has been influenced to "kow-tow" to any racing "job." Crooked owners, trainers and jockeys have been dealt with as they should be, and it is much to his credit that scandal in racing affairs is minimized. He is alert at all times in detecting fraud, and is fearless in backing his belief. Racing gains prestige by the reign of such a capable official.

Grant on the Canteen.

It is idle to think that the Congress of the United States will resume the canteen at army posts as long as the W. C. T. U. continues its present attitude on the subject. Yet is it significant that General Fred D. Grant says that the abolishment of the canteen was a grievous mistake, and that the moral condition of the army, the rank and file, is at a lower ebb than before the canteen was done away with at the dictation of the W. C. T. U. The ladies who compose that zealous but misguided organization are evidently content that the soldiers should patronize the dives that surround all army posts than that they should get beer under proper supervision.

County Convention.

The Republican county convention had just closed its proceedings when the "Graphic" went to press. While I do not

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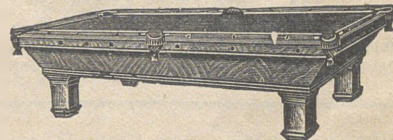
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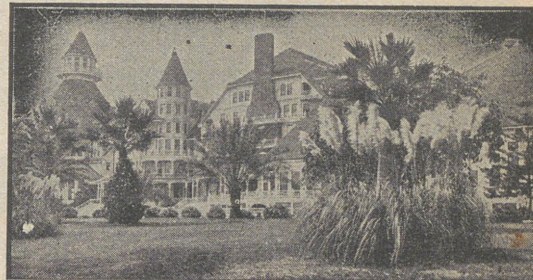
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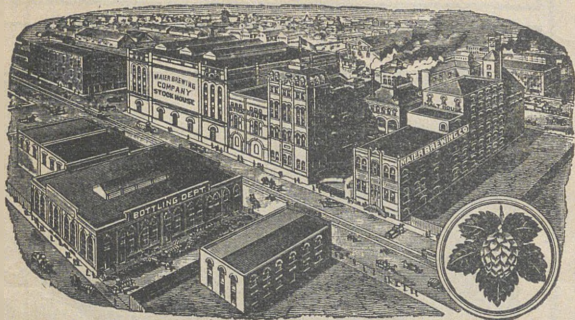
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know H. D. McCabe or C. J. Nellis personally, I am told that they are first-class men and will make good supervisors. Their election is practically assured. I fancy that R. W. Pridham will have a hard row to hoe to beat the Democratic nominee in his district; else there would not be such a struggle for the Democratic nomination. Personally, I was sorry to see C. E. Patterson and Peter J. Wilson defeated for re-nomination. They had given the county faithful service, but it seems impossible for any man to be re-elected to the office of supervisor after having served two terms. There are too many knockers in this world.

Judges.

The judicial nominations are good. Judges

Conrey, Wilbur and Monroe deserved re-nomination and deserve re-election. The only place really open was that occupied by Judge Jamison. He has held a position on the bench only a short time and the people have had little opportunity to judge his calibre. That Frank R. Willis was chosen to make the run is not surprising. Judge Jamison is not so well known, personally, perhaps, as Mr. Willis and the question of acquaintance cut a large figure.

Legislation.

An excellent list of legislative nominees was presented. The leader of the delegation will be Phil. A. Stanton, whose abilities are appreciated by his constituents and the public.

Lucille's Letter

My Dear Harriet:—

I've told you no end of times about the artistic drapery department which reposes on the fourth floor at Blackstone's. Well, from what I heard and saw this morning, all Los Angeles and vicinity are setting the seal of approval on my admiration. The clerks were busily engaged in displaying their goods and taking down orders—which is the part that counts. One stunningly-garbed matron from Pasadena was ordering the handsomest silk draperies for a home which I know to be a miniature palace—and meanwhile enthusiastically commenting on the beauty of her selections. A young bachelor maid was approving Shaiki rugs for her father's country home, and another matron was choosing both draperies and rugs for her fashionable town residence. Then there was an exceedingly business-like spinster ordering the most astonishing quantities of bedding for an apartment house. She was getting everything from big puffy pillows to soft, cuddly blankets and trim bedspreads. It was certainly a beehive of industry, my dear; and an indication of prosperous times. You can't help being suited at Blackstone's, because it is just the place to find really good things at reasonable prices.

The Ville de Paris has annexed some novelties in the jewelry line that are beauteous creations and warranted to send any woman's heart into flutters of envy. If you have a penchant for the grotesque and pic-

turesque, inspect the new tiger-eye jewelry at this department. The quaint amber, dark-streaked stones come from Africa and they are the weirdest bits imaginable. Set in Pompeian gold, with glaring-eyed tiger heads peering from the mounting, they make such common things as belt-buckles, bracelets and necklaces seem like trophies from the Orient. This store has ever so many other novelties in this line, their livolieres in sterling silver with coral, jade and rhinestone pendants being wonderfully pretty and reasonable in price. At the Ville may also be found the daintiest creations in hand bags and opera bags. Their link purses are beauties, dear girl, and come in German silver, sterling silver, and gold. They also have opera bags in all the wanted styles and shades—and such commodious things as these absurd bits of silk and gold are! In short, dear girl, if you wish to satisfy any of your little vanities, you won't find a better place than the Ville.

I sighed in envy of the small woman when I entered the misses' department of the Boston Store. There on display were some of the nobbiest, good form-ish looking suits that ever charmed the budding rose. You know the new suits are to be very mannish—extra long coats with severe lines, trim boyish sleeves that call for the short glove, and a general tailor-made air. The gored skirts are the smartest things, but the demand for pleated skirts will never grow less. The suits are beautifully made and lined—and small women can wear them, even though they are misses' garments. The Boston Store has also catered to the "juniors," who so often are left out. Realizing that small sister likes to ape her elders, they have bought a number of natty suits with kilted skirts and stylish little coats that are deliciously grown up. Why not come in and get one for the wee girlie?

As ever.

LUCILLE.

South Figueroa Street, August eighteenth.



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Deborah's Diary

Despite the impression of "hard times," which are rapidly being dispelled, the number of Los Angeles people spending the summer in Europe is as great as ever. Among recent arrivals in Paris were Mrs. Hugh McNeil, Mr. Sayre McNeil, Mr. James Slau-son and Mr. Keith Vosburg; Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Keifer and Mr. Samuel Lauterbach. A party from Los Angeles touring the Italian lakes includes Mrs. Louise Monroe Wood, Mrs. A. S. McKeivitt, Miss Helen McKeivitt and Miss M. F. Stowell. Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Skinner recently were in The Hague and Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Hopkins at Aix-les-Bains.

Miss Julie Borden, daughter of Mr. Shel- don Borden, has returned from a month's visit with friends and relatives at Del Monte and in San Francisco. Miss Borden acted as bridesmaid at the wedding in San Fran- cisco last Saturday of Miss Grace Llewellyn Jones to Mr. Robert Gibson of New York.

The national game of Japan is called "Go." To many housewives in Los An- geles, who have been forced to rely on Ja- panese help, the game is quite familiar.

After a lengthy visit with the family of her late husband's brother, Mr. and Mrs. Ionell Higgins, Mrs. Hiram Higgins, ac- companied by her son William R. Higgins and wife, left for Chain of Lakes, Iowa, a delightful summer resort, for two months' rest. Their many friends will be delighted to know that Mrs. Higgins and son have purchased large and well located home sites in the beautiful southwest and in the very near future will erect handsome residences and return to make Los Angeles their per- manent home. The large number of their neighbors who followed them to the de- parting train showed the high esteem in which they were held in their Wilshire home.

Miss Lucille Chandler, whose engagement to Mr. Raymond Stephens was recently an- nounced, has been much feted the past few days. Tuesday afternoon Miss Helen New- lin entertained with a buffet luncheon and bridge party for Miss Chandler.

Miss Jane Robinson and Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Robinson of 923 South Union avenue are at Ocean Park.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Braly, who have been living at Hotel Angelus, left last week for a tour of the world.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Parsons entertained a number of Los Angeles people at their beautiful Naples home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Cline, who have been touring the East, were called home last week by the grave illness of Mr. Cline's mother, Mrs. A. L. Cline of 1305 Gramercy Place.

Mrs. Charles Wellington Rand and son spent last week at Hotel Coronado, and en-

tertained with a week-end party for a num- ber of Los Angeles people.

Dr. and Mrs. Albert A. Moore and small son returned recently from a month's out- ing at Idyllwild.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Stephens and Miss Barbara Stephens are at home at 1108 West Twenty-seventh street, after a short stay at Hotel Potter, Santa Barbara.

Dr. and Mrs. G. Martyn of St. James Park entertained at bridge whist in honor of the Misses May and Florence Sutton, Mrs. Orlando Bruce, Miss Marelina Sey- mour, Miss Alice Ryan, and Miss Eleanor Paralta; all of them well-known tennis players.

Recent arrivals of Angelenos at Hotel del Coronado include J. B. Holtzclaw, R. E. Burbank, John Mathews, H. E. Steward, Mr. and Mrs. Hulett Merritt, Rosaline Mer- ritt, Hulett C. Merritt, F. K. Watson, Fred Eaton and wife, J. B. Banning, G. W. Thompson, F. C. Devenport, Henry Deven- dorf, E. R. Gregory, Mrs. Samuel Storrow, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Laruth, Mrs. F. E. Reiley, G. Eshman and wife, Miss Josephine Eshman, Mrs. C. E. Wilcox, J. T. Boyd, Miss B. Judd, Mrs. Laura Bornaby, Miss Lauretta Bornaby, Mrs. C. S. Addius, Mrs. Fred E. May, W. G. Hutchinson, Harrison Albright, Mrs. J. B. Stone, Miss Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Ruth Ham- ilton, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Walker, Wm. Brown, Miss G. Upton, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Campbell, Mrs. D. M. Campbell.

At Avalon.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Murray Bartlett, for- merly of Rochester, N. Y., now en route to Manila, where Dr. Bartlett has received the office of dean of the Pro-Cathedral, are at the Metropole. Dr. Bartlett is a warm per- sonal friend of Mr. Taft, and a son-in-law

of Benjamin Folsom of Pasadena, who is a relative of Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

Charles Frederick Holder and wife are again at the Metropole for a stay of a few weeks.

Mrs. C. S. Chestnut, prominent in Red- lands social circles, is at the Grand View with her children during the heated term.

Col. and Mrs. C. P. Morehouse and their daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Groenendyke, have joined the Pasadena guests at the Metropole.

Mr. and Mrs. Thilo Becker are spending a week at the Metropole.

Philip Kitchin, cashier of the Southern Trust Company, is spending his vacation here, accompanied by Mrs. Kitchin.

Wedding or Family Gifts of Permanent Value

What is the mark on your Silver? Is it of standard English Sterling quality of desirable weight and of unquestio- nable design and workmanship?

This store is over particular in all matters pertaining to Family Silver— otherwise little of credit would come to us in the years to follow.

Four excellent engravers are at the service of our patrons for fine Crest, Monogram or Initial Engraving.

Silver Department—Second Counter to the Right.

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JEWELERS

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Spanish Garden in Hotel Redondo
Grounds where Spanish Dinners will be served as in Old Californian Days.

Parties can reserve Tables.

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BEN-Z-NOL

Non-Inflammable Benzine.
Non-Explosive

THE ABSOLUTELY
SAFE AND
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For removing stains, paints or grease-spots from silk, cloth, woolens, lace, gloves or any kind of fabric. Warranted to leave no rings.

A boon to hotels, apartments and such other places where the use of inflammable cleansing fluids is prohibited.

BEN-Z-NOL surpasses all other cleansing fluids in efficiency and, unlike others, cannot possibly cause any injury, even to the most delicate fabrics, the hands or skin.

For sale by all druggists
PRICES:—15c and 25c per bottle

If your druggists cannot supply you please notify us.

BOBRICK CHEMICAL CO.
Sole Manufacturers

111-117 GAREY STREET, COR. EAST FIRST STREET
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On the Stage and Off

Well staged and acted is the revival of "When Knighthood Was In Flower" at the Burbank this week. Blanche Hall is at her best as the tempestuous Mary Tudor, her swift transitions from temper to tenderness being far more convincing than the author made them. And her appearance in doublet and hose and high boots is warranted to set every matinee girl gasping with delight. William Desmond swashbuckles to his heart's content as Charles Brandon, but by no means

unbecomingly. Harry Mestayer as Caskoden and Byron Beaseley as the Dauphin contribute admirable bits to the general excellence.

William Hamilton Cline, he who buncoed the "Times" with a story taken bodily from "The Round-up," and whose whiskers and vaudeville playlets have added impartially to his fame, has succeeded Melvin Bartlett as press agent for the Grand and Orpheum. Mr. Bartlett has succumbed to the lure of the daily paper. Hereafter we may be expecting flowing and glowing outbursts of oratory concerning the chorus ladies at the Grand and the mysteries at the Orpheum.

The Four Fords are the headliners on this week's Orpheum bill. In the art of tripping the light fantastic they surely have no superiors and few equals. The beauty of their terpsichorean feats are enhanced by the beauty of the young ladies, and the excellence of the costuming. Another clever stunt is that of Ines & Taki, the former a handsome young woman who sings and plays whilst Taki emits sounds that are inhumanly startling. The Tom Davis trio thrills the audience with dare-devil motorcycle feats on a four-foot picket fence. The holdovers, all good, are Katie Barry, the Cimarron-Lavine trio, Fred Singer and Barry & Hughes.

I wonder if Manager Drown will forgive a few brief words, reeled off in a spirit of friendship. Possibly I happen to be of the large class of theater-goers who enjoy a bit of girl underneath when the display suggests the things unseen. I am also of the large class that balks when the line is not drawn in a manner that forces a denial of being ever in any place where to be seen may mean an apology. As long as those responsible for "The Gayety Company" draw the line as has been indicated, they will reap a material success down this way. Whenever the other extreme is resorted to in the theory that the box-office compels such procedure, there is certain to be trouble of some sort in the end. To make myself perhaps better understood, the Bathing Beauties were a success. The feature was attempted art, rather than attempted vulgarity. "The Typewriter Girl," the Gayety Company's present offering, while filled with a lot of good stuff, lacks anything as effective as the novelty mentioned. Why not let us have something like the comic "It's a shame to take the money," for instance, in the next Grand production? If the public is to be asked to eat, drink and be merry with such dishes, pray feed us not in a manner to force nausea.

The Belasco theater has usually had exceptional success in the lottery of the drama, but this week it has been rewarded with a blank. "The Muttsburg Life Insurance" is chiefly distinguished for inane vapidness and lack of purpose. As a musical comedy plot it would be excellent, but as a farce it is absurd. The Belasco company does not take itself seriously, either, which materially detracts from the performance. Nearly every member of the company has occasional attacks of the giggles—which at least serves to relieve the monotony of affairs. Dot Bernard and Eleanor Carey capture the honors, with Charles Ruggles close behind as a tough messenger. A little more familiarity with their lines would doubtless assist the actors to instill life into the production.

Now will Otheman Stevens once again be joshed as to his lack of hirsute adornment, and will Bill Ham Cline's overabundance of such ornament be the subject of many a joke, for John Blackwood has opened his sanctum sanctorum at the Auditorium and the familiar Blackwood hat may again be seen hovering about the Fourth street side of the Van Nuys. And once again the choice tid-bits of dramatic news will dribble into the columns of the dailies, and once again the Blackwood club will perch itself on desk, chairs, safe and floor and resume its artistic knocking.

Trusty Tips to Theatre Goers.

Belasco—Oliver Goldsmith's quaint comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," will be revived next week, with Jane Grey as Kate Hardcastle.

Burbank—Hoyt's "A Contented Woman" will serve to introduce the latest Morosco-Montrose musical hit, "My Military Maid."

Orpheum—Ben Welch, the character comedian, who heads the Orpheum bill for the week of August 24, beginning with the Monday matinee, is known everywhere as one of the most lifelike and natural of those who imitate other persons. At the beginning of his act, he introduces his audience to a thorough, but thoroughly humorous type of He-

BELASCO THEATRE

Belasco, Mayer & Co.
Proprietors.

Main St. bet. Third & Fourth.
Main 3380 Phones Home 267

Last Times, Saturday and Sunday of

"Muttsburg Life Insurance"

Beginning Monday night

"She Stoops to Conquer"

Regular Belasco Prices prevail. Every night, 25c to 75c. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 25c to 75c.

The Chutes

Lehigh Investment Co.

ADMISSION TEN CENTS.

The Greatest Amusement Park in the World.

FREE RIDES

On the Chutes, Miniature Railway and Merry-go-Round, Free Vaudeville every afternoon and evening.

FREE DANCING PAVILION

Dancing every Evening and Sunday afternoons. Societies and Lodges can make arrangements for exclusive use by giving one week's notice.

Don't fail to visit the Famous Heidelberg Cafe.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.

August 3, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that Edward W. Lewis, of 420 W. 4th St., Los Angeles, Cal., who, on Aug. 3, 1908, made Timber or Stone entry, No. 0732, for W. 1/2 of N.E. 1/4 and S.E. 1/4 of N.E. 1/4, and N.E. 1/4 of N.W. 1/4, Section 18, Township 1 S., Range 19 W., S.B.M., has filed notice of intention to make final proof to establish claim to the land above described, before the U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal., on the 23rd day of October, 1908.

Claimant names as witnesses, Marion Decker, of Santa Monica, Cal.; M. G. Kelch, of 420 W. 4th St., Los Angeles, Cal.; O. H. Kappler of Santa Monica, Cal.; Perry Cottle of Sherman, Cal.

FRANK C. PRESCOTT, Register.

Aug 22—9t; date of first publication Aug 22, '08.

MOROSCO'S BURBANK THEATRE

Sixth and Main Sts. Phones 1270

Last Times, Saturday of

"When Knighthood was in Flower"

Beginning Sunday Matinee

"A Contented Woman"

Matinees every Sunday and Saturday, 10c and 25c. Evenings, 10c, 25c, 35c, 50c.

brew, which imitation has never been equaled for naturalness. Soon he makes a complete change, and presents a type seldom seen properly on the stage—that of the Italian laborer, totally apart from his Hebrew impersonation. In both he is supreme. Walter Montague & Company, including the well known George Clancy, present a dramatic playlet, "The Under Dog," which tells a story of the stock market and the love of two brokers for a girl. Fentelle & Carr have evolved something new to the vaudeville

GRAND OPERA HOUSE THE HOME OF
MUSICAL COMEDY
Main Street Between First and Second.
Main 1967 Phones Home A 5137

RE-ENGAGED FOR A SECOND WEEK
THE GAYETY COMPANY
OFFERS THAT ROLICKING BUNCH OF
JOLLITY,

"The Typewriter Girl"
Ain't She the Saucy Thing, Though?
Matinees Sunday, Tuesday, Saturday
Matinees, 10c, 25c; boxes, 50c.
Evenings, 10c, 25c, 35c, 50c; boxes, 75c.

stage, which they call "Out Loud Junction," briefly described as the humorous side of railroading. It is a talking act depicting tramp life on the railroads, extremely funny. The work of La Toska, the eccentric juggler, is apart from all similar acts. Carrie Clarke Ward and company, including Florence Barker and Harry von Meter, both local favorites, as is Miss Ward herself, will be seen in Sedley Brown's sketch, "The Cook Lady," which made a big hit at the recent managers' benefit, though this will be its first performance on the real stage. The holdovers include the four Fords, Innes & Taki, and the Tom Davis trio. A new line of motion pictures will also be presented.

Grand Opera House—"The Typewriter Girl," that merry concoction of wit, humor and song, which the Gayety company presented so successfully for a week, has been given a further engagement, and beginning Sunday matinee, it will go into its second edition. It has been thoroughly revised, and not a feature is now permitted that can be excepted to. The skit is full of clever songs, bright dialogue, and fetching choruses, and the company is exceedingly well placed in handling it. In fact, it might have been cut to order, so cleverly is it handled. Following "The Typewriter Girl," the Gayety company will offer for the first time in the West "Hap" Ward's great hit, "Not Yet, but Soon."

ORPHEUM THEATRE SPRING STREET,
Bet. Second & Third
Both Phones 1447

VAUDEVILLE.

Week Beginning Monday Matinee, Aug. 24
Ben Welch Walter Montague & Co.
Fontelle & Carr; La Toska
Carrie Clarke Ward & Co.; Tom Davis Trio
Ines & Taki Four Fords
Orpheum Motion Pictures

MATINEE EVERY DAY

Evenings, 10c, 25c, 50c and 75c.
Matinees, 10c, 25c and 50c.

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formation apply to F. W. BLANCHARD.
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Among the Artists

BY RENE T. DE QUELIN

The one time Mecca of artists, "Laguna Beach," has been practically forgotten by them this year, as only a very few went there for sketching. And a few who think it the thing to follow along wherever the artist or art student goes, have also had their spirits dampened towards that locality. Not but that it is a beautiful place and quite desirable from the point of material to work from, but it shows that artists have scattered this year in search of new and varied fields, and that the general followers in the caravan have been nonplused where to go. Mr. Wendt took a northerly course this year, going to the Simi valley, where Mr. Borg also went for his spring work; Granville Redmond also went north, taking in the surrounding country of Monterey; Mrs. Borghum has gone to Santa Barbara, and Carl Oscar Borg now makes his headquarters there as a starting point for the adjacent islands. He accompanied the seal hunters to the islands of San Miguel and Santa Cruz, obtaining some interesting material as to the manner of catching live seals for zoological purposes, and whilst there searched the islands for rare bits of drawing and color. Such trips are always filled with unusual interest to those who know what to look for and to recognize things of value when they see them. This country is still full of valuable material that would be of great profit to the historian, or archaeological collector. Mr. Brown and Mr. Nicholl, both of Pasadena, have been enjoying the summer months in the

local mountains and foothills. John A. Donovan and Ralph F. Mocine have made their headquarters at San Pedro, among the old fishermen's huts and cottages, watching with every tide for what it has to bring of advantage to the artist. Joseph Greenbaum has returned from Catalina, where he has been for the last two weeks, bringing with him one large canvas of importance which is excellent, and some minor hasty sketches that are also good. Bond Francisco has been away for a short time to recreate, spending some of the vacation on Mr. Jeffries' ranch. Mr. Bishoff has returned from Seattle, where he usually gives lessons in China painting during the summer months, and has now gone up Mt. Wilson to enjoy the beauties of mountain scenery, where he will do some sketching in oils from that locality so full of rich and wonderful beauty. Mr. Puthoff has been working industriously, holding a Sunday class for outdoor sketching, which has been taken advantage of by quite a large number, who find it difficult to avail themselves of such work during the week.

According to last reports Mr. William Lee Judson is now in Italy, but expects to be back to resume his duties at the Garvanza school at the opening term in September. Mr. Judson's son reports that his father is quite well, enjoying himself immensely and that he has made valuable sketches which we may all have the pleasure of seeing on his return.

Miss Kathryn Rucker, Miss Charlotte

Mytton and Miss Emily Rutherford will all hold classes in the Y. W. C. A. this fall and winter. These young women are new additions to the staff of teachers in this institution, which shows the steady growth for art and culture that is being encouraged for all. Miss Rutherford will instruct in wood carving, a branch of craft work that has taken the attention of the gentler sex for many years in Europe, but is practically in its infancy here. Perhaps the class in the Cincinnati Art school, the one which has placed it before young women as a possible accomplishment either for recreation or profit, has done more than any other in the country, and now an opportunity is offered here, it is to be hoped that many will take advantage of it. Miss Mytton will hold classes in bookbinding, a popular and interesting art craft that should attract very many, for who does not love a good book, and that bound in good taste, and how much more value it would have to the individual if they had bound it themselves? Miss Rucker will teach stencilling, a branch of art that is perhaps the most spoken of and written about, and the least understood. Unfortunately for the general public, the popular magazines have published articles about it and how to do it, which have been stupid and misleading, and have in most cases only illustrated the ignorance of such writers on the subject. The Tiffany studios' average weekly sales of hand stencilled fabrics was from three to five thousand dollars five years ago, and the popularity of such work, together with its perfection was the result of steady and hard work for many

years previous. The writer was the first to introduce stencilling on fabrics in 1882 and 1883, whilst engaged upon important decorative work in New York City. It suggested itself whilst expensive hand embroidery was being made upon curtains and portieres in John La Farge's studio, that such decoration might be accomplished with stencils and dyes at a much less cost and with equal meritorious results. The outcome was that it was tried, and after hundreds of dollars worth of goods had been spoiled with experiments both as to the various materials and their innumerable textures and chemical constituents, splendid results were obtained. This was not advanced or used in Europe until 1893. Now it has become one of the most popular crafts, because of its adaptability to such a various list of useful and decorative things for the home. It is most generally thought that all this work is done in oil colors, which is a grave

mistake, since a lady's delicate silk dress or parasol, some beautiful silk velour or velvet would be utterly ruined if attempted in oil color, dye being the only medium for such goods. It is quite an art to learn how to handle dyes, especially in conjunction with stencils, as some goods have a great affinity for anything with a water medium, causing the color to run all over where it is not wanted; but it can be controlled perfectly, at the same time allowing the luster or sheen of silk goods to be retained exactly as in its original state. It is of course attended with some difficulties, knowledge and careful study being essential. The linens and coarse cotton materials can all be stencilled in oil colors. The course embracing this line of work will be: how to design and prepare gown decoration to apply it and make it practical to be cut in a stencil; how to cut the stencil so that it will not only be clean cut but thoroughly

strong to last any required time, also practical to use with the brush, for if not cut properly it cannot be used; the manipulation of dyes, especially vegetable dyes, which will be made a specialty; the use and abuse of aniline dyes; the manipulation of oil color and how to handle it for this work. Miss Rucker uses the Tiffany method of dye stencilling, and is thoroughly proficient in each of its details.

September the 28th there will be, in the Blanchard Art Gallery, an exhibition of work from the members of the Painters' Club, which will last two weeks. It is the intention of the club to open it with a reception. As most of the members have been working for greater proficiency in their work, it is safe to assume that the exhibit will be of interest. In October there will be held in these galleries the annual exhibit by Southern California artists.

Autos and Autoists

By W. CUMMING MONTGOMERIE

Now that the majority of cars are turned out in quantities, the makers of the cheaper ones seldom have time to tune them up as well as they should. The result is that nearly all their new cars are bad hill climbers and heavy petrol consumers. The amateur should not be in too great a hurry to "improve" his carburetor, and certainly not until he has grasped the principle of the particular design he is using. Many cars have nowadays so-called automatic carburetors, which are far more easy to derange than improve. But it is generally safe to say that the addition of an extra air inlet, adjustable from the driver's seat, will do no harm and may do considerable good.

The first two or three hundred miles the petrol consumption is sure to be rather heavy, for the bearings have not worked in properly, and besides if the driver is new to his car, he cannot expect to get economical results or such good running as he will when accustomed to the control of it. Assume that the driver is satisfied that the consumption is too high: for instance a 20 H. P. car, four-cylinder, four seater, uses one gallon of gasoline every thirteen miles: Now a car of this size, when running properly, should easily run eighteen to twenty miles to the gallon. If there is a hand control inlet, try using it more, and make sure the openings are large enough for it to be possible to stop the engine when going at full speed, and with the throttle fully open.

When there is no hand control regulator and the owner does not feel inclined to fit one, he must set to work on the jet in the spraying chamber which will give him infinitely more trouble and especially if he starts on the one already in the carburetor, and not a spare one obtained from the maker, the experiment may make him unfit to associate with his fellow men. First of all then send to the maker for two or three spare jets of different openings. Remove the jet already in the carburetor and put it aside, in case the car is wanted in a hurry before the experimental jet is satisfactory.

Select a jet smaller than the one that has been removed, and screw it into place in the

jet chamber. If a smaller jet is not available, it may be attained by gently hammering round the opening. Of course if the jet has several openings one of them may be blocked up with solder. The car must be tried up a familiar hill, and also on the level, in order to compare its performance with previous ones. Very likely it will be found necessary to change to a lower gear sooner than before. In this case return home if it is near and remove the cover of the spraying chamber, so that the jet is exposed to view, the float chamber being coupled up to the supply in the usual way. Take care that the level of the carburetor relative to the car is the same as before, and also that one side of the car is not higher than the other, owing to uneven ground. Now turn on the gasoline, and let it find its own level, without any assistance from outside. In nearly all cases the gasoline should rise, so that it is just on the point of overflowing, but does not quite do so. If the gasoline does not quite reach this height the float must be made heavier by having thin lead washers put on it; sometimes a very small weight is all that is necessary; a broad thin washer should be used, as otherwise if a thick washer is put on the top of the float, it may touch the top of the float cover, and cause flooding; in fact, this is often an unsuspected cause of flooding in carburetors, so look to this before grinding in the needle valve.

Supposing that the level of the gasoline in the jet is correct and the power still weak, two things may be done—either the air hole in the bottom of the carburetor may be slightly reduced in size or the jet itself may be slightly enlarged by passing a fine wire through it, always remembering that a very small alteration in the carburetor makes an enormous difference in the running of a motor.

The best size of jet and level of gasoline can only be found by repeated experiments, but once a fair result has been obtained it is best to keep that jet, and if further experiments are required use another spare jet for the purpose, as it is almost impossible to get a jet back to its original size.

Usually, if the jet orifice is too small or

the gasoline level too low, the engine will always stop, when running light, unless it is allowed to race. This racing is objectional for, besides causing extra wear, it converts what might be a quiet car, when standing, to a noisy one, and it is undignified before spectators.

When an extra air inlet is fitted it is always possible to use a large jet and still have economical running.

Three of the first 1909 models to appear in Los Angeles are the Packard, the new 40 Chalmers Detroit and the much talked of 30 Chalmers Detroit.

The 40 Chalmers Detroit is almost identically the same as the Thomas Detroit of this year. It is the 30 that is the center of great interest, for this is the first of the cut-price machines to be seen on the coast. The chief point in this car is the unit-power plant or moto-bloc system. It is with varied feelings that the automobile world awaits this radical departure from standard construction, for the moto-bloc people have already failed. The great objection to this system is that if the engine has to be dismantled, so does the transmission—hence greater complexity. For my own part, I recommend the public to thoroughly investigate any of these cut-price machines before purchasing, because I cannot understand how it is possible for machines that will stand up and make good to be sold at much under the cost that one pays at the present day. I have been in the automobile business for ten years—in fact ever since automobiles were built—and I know the profits that the factories make—as also do I know those of the agents, and I fail for the life of me to see how it is possible to sell thoroughly reliable and efficient cars at the prices that some makers are endeavoring to do. I do not like to see the uninitiated public fooled by promises and clever advertising by some automobile factories, whose sole object is to sell cars and let their customers go to the devil afterwards.

The Automobile Club of America has tak-

en up the matter of better protection for grade railroad crossings and will make every effort to secure the support of the State, county and municipal authorities in a vigorous campaign to induce the various railroad companies to make better provision for protecting automobiles and other users of the highways from danger of the grade crossings. The first move on the part of the big organization has been the preparation of a list of dangerous crossings on Long Island, in Westchester county, on Staten Island and in New Jersey which has been sent to all machine owners of the club and to the subscribers to the bureau of tours.

The White garage has nearly completed the design for its new two-story building which it is about to construct on South Olive street, and Col. Fenner says that he expects to be in the new building about the beginning of October.

ning of October.

The business of the Fisk Tire Co. has so vastly increased of late that Mr. C. E. Smith, their traveling representative, says that he will make Los Angeles his headquarters for the future. Mr. C. C. DuMars formerly handled the whole of Southern California, but he will now have the assistance of Mr. Smith and hopes that this will materially increase their volume of trade.

A very radical departure in the policy of the Auburn factory will be a feature of 1909. They will build a four-cylinder car. If this is as good as their two-cylinder machine they will undoubtedly make a success of it.

Frank Seifert of the Stoddard-Dayton agency here has gained more laurels. He returns from Salt Lake winner of the "Evening Telegram" hill climb there a week ago and his work seems to have been a marvel of cleverness.

The sixth event for gasoline cars costing less than \$3,000 was won by Seifert in 1:53 3-5, eighteen seconds faster than the next competing car. This was for the Schild-Cole cup. The eighth event was for stripped touring cars or runabouts costing \$5,000 or less. This Seifert in the Stoddard-Dayton won from a fine field in 1:49 4-5, over five seconds faster than the next car.

In the free-for-all class he beat a White steamer by 7 1-5 seconds, going up in the remarkable time of 1:47 1-5.

NEW RAMBLERS

Are new in style and model—with the old-time constant service that has made 'em famous.

W. K. COWAN

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FRANKLIN MOTOR CARS

All Models Ready for Demonstration

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Stearns
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WM. J. BATCHELDER & CO.
12th and Main

Tourist
AUTOMOBILES -
Made in
Los Angeles, Cal.

Auto Vehicle Co., Cor. Main and Tenth Streets

"Better buy a Tourist than wish you had"

Financial

By ALBERT SEARL, Stocks & Bonds, 400-401 Grosse Bldg

The security market is exhibiting signs of an awakening from its midsummer siesta, due to the regular annual vacation period. And what with the banks full of money and confidence again normal, we are certain to have something of an old time investment boom before long. I look for an end to bargain counter securities prices within say three months. By that time the result of the November election will be history, and when the future in that particular has shown us all where we are at least for four years, idle funds will again seek employment in the field of collateral.

Let no one be led astray with the notion that wild-cat promotion harvesting is about to have a new lease of life. That will not return for at least another two years. What will occur this winter will be a rip-snorter of a tourist season, with lots of money brought here by the climate-hunting pilgrims. These will bring their money with them, to invest it here. An army of laborers will be building \$3,500,000 of new roads in Los Angeles county, and another army will be rushing the Owens river water enterprise. These things ought to see us going some along the highway of former prosperity.

Therefore I say again, buy at once all the good, standard, well established stocks and bonds in this market, that pay a dividend of from 5 to 8 per cent. Lay them away, after paying for them, and you will double your idle funds within a year. Purchase the best bank stocks, which were never lower than at present, and if you have money left after that, acquire the best of the public utilities. I am not touting any particular security. Nearly all listed in this market, that have paid a dividend for say five years, are an excellent purchase at present prices.

J. H. Hommel has been elected a director of the First National of Glendora in place of W. G. Hall.

The banking quarters of the First National of Pomona are to be enlarged, and contracts have been let.

The new building of the Bank of Duncan, Ariz., has been completed.

K. C. Wells, who has severed his connection with the Redlands National Bank of Redlands, after twenty years' connection with the institution, C. A. Tripp has taken his place. Mr. Wells has also resigned the

presidency of the Union Savings Bank, and H. H. Ford has been elected to succeed him.

Bonds

An estimate has been made that it will cost \$30,987 to provide a sewer system for El Centro, and an election on a bond issue will soon be called.

Esecondido has voted \$1500 school bonds.

Olinda school district bonds, Orange county) to the amount of \$5000 will be sold September 2 by the Orange county supervisors.

The good roads movement has reached Ventura county, and a bond election on an issue of \$612,000 is being discussed.

San Diego county is next to fall into line with a good roads proposition, and a bond issue of \$1,000,000 is proposed.

Redlands has voted \$50,000 school bonds.

J. E. MEYER

Stocks, Bonds and Investments

Broker and Dealer in

High Grade Securities

202 Mercantile Place at Spring St.

Thousands Daily Enjoy the Rich, Natural Flavor of Lily Milk

The purity of LILY MILK is a positive KNOWN quality—sterilization eliminates every microscopic particle—every particle of impurity.

Rigid chemical tests prove LILY MILK absolutely pure.

Put the protection of your health on a dependable basis by using LILY MILK—the wholesome and delicious milk product that is used in thousands of carefully managed households.

For perfect purity, richness, delicacy of flavor and convenience, LILY MILK is unrivaled. For sale by all grocers.

Pacific Creamery Co.
Los Angeles

East and Return CHEAP Season of 1908

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**SOUTHERN
PACIFIC**

Literary

Mr. Francis Holland has rendered a service by republishing in book form some ten "Essays, Political and Biographical" (E. P. Dutton & Co.), by the late Sir Spencer Walpole, widely known as the author of "A History of England from 1815," to which he added a supplement, not quite completed at the time of his death, called "The History of Twenty-five Years." The value of his historical writings is appreciated on this side of the Atlantic as well as in his native country. In the judgment of Sir Alfred Lyall the Indian chapters in the last volume of the "History of England" constitute the best short narrative of the stirring period with which they deal that has ever appeared. Mr. James Rhodes, in an address delivered by him in October, 1907, to the Massachusetts Historical Society dwelt at length upon the impartiality of Walpole's "History," while he described as "masterly" the chapters on "The American Civil War." In one of the essays here reprinted Walpole returns to that subject, discussing "The Causes of the American Civil War." Of singular interest also are the essays on "George Crabbe," on "The Croker Papers," on the part which at one time was played in English politics by "Mme. de Lieven," and on "The Dining Societies of London." In all of his writings he had the advantage of understanding from his membership of an old political family, the point of view of England's governing classes, while to his kindly nature nothing human was alien. It is doubtful whether any man of his time was better qualified to relate the story of the transition from the Old World of the generations before Waterloo to the New World as it appears when transformed by the wars, by the revolutions and above all by the inventions which have shaped the nineteenth century.

It is not so much of a biography in the ordinary sense of the word as an account by a competent student of the subject's scientific life and work that we have in the volume of more than three hundred pages entitled "Lord Kelvin," by Andrew Gray, LL.D., professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow (E. P. Dutton & Co.). The author has been a pupil and assistant of Lord Kelvin, and his aim in this book is to explain to the general reader who takes an interest in physical science and its applications the nature of his subject's discoveries and inventions. Only such a recital of biographical facts as seems in harmony with this purpose is attempted. The record is brought down to December 18, 1907, when the most illustrious of England's natural philosophers since Sir Isaac Newton passed away, to be interred five days later in Westminster Abbey. Close beside Newton was laid the man who during a long life toiled to promote our knowledge of nature, and who as a hero of peace served well his country and mankind. Yet, like Newton, he had merely wandered along the shore of the ocean of truth and here and there sounded its accessible depths, while its infinite expanse and remote recesses remained unexplored.

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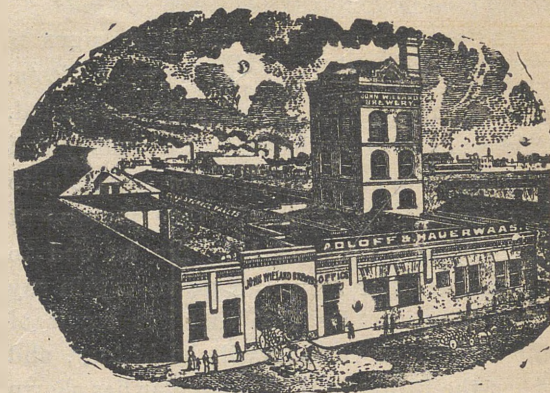
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